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EXAMINER	
DINH, KHANH Q	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2151	

DATE MAILED: 08/25/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/686,102	ANDERSON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Khanh Dinh	2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *09 February 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-36* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-36* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *14 October 2003* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/14/03, 2/9/04*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-36 are presented for examination.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 10/14/2003 and 2/9/2004 were filed after the mailing date of the instant application on 10/14/2003. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Drawings

3. Examiner acknowledges the Applicant's petition for color drawings filed on 10/14/2003 and forwarded it to the Petitions Office for review. However, there is no decision has been made.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were

made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-7, 9-24 and 26-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cossins et el (hereafter Cossins), U.S. Pat. No.6,343,290 in view of Kapoor (hereafter Kapoor) U.S. Pat. No.5,884,038.

As to claim 1, Cossins discloses a method to perform geolocation activities relating to a query, the method including:

receiving a query from an external entity (user 106 fig.3 entering a search request or a query) at a geolocation system (Geographic Network Management System 104a fig.3) (Implemeting Management Network Management System for receiving and processing communications such as queries and data from user, see abstract, fig.1, col.5 line 46 to col.6 line 20).

responsive to receipt of the query, initiating geolocation activities (generating geographic data and network data) at the geolocation system (104a fig.3) to map the query to a geographic location (identifying and generating a geocode and network elements for the user's search criteria, see col.6 line 21 to col.7 line 29).

Cossins does not specifically disclose a query including an Internet address. However, Kapoor in the same network management system discloses a query including an Internet address [Client (101 fig.1) issuing a Domain Name Server (105 fig.1) resolution

request for a IP address to a Domain Name Server, see fig.1, col.1 lines 26-50 and col.4 lines 9-54]. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's request into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 2, Cossins does not specifically disclose the query is received from the external entity responsive to a user accessing a website operated by the external entity, and the network addresses is the network address associated with a machine of the user. However, Kapoor in the same network environment further discloses the query (DNS resolution request) is received from the external entity responsive to a user accessing a website (users accessing a vast number WWW sites operated by multiple Web servers) operated by the external entity, and the network addresses is the network address associated with a machine of the user (users at computers on the Internet address each other with a unique Internet Protocol, see col.1 lines 12-50 and col.4 lines 9-40). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's request into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with multiple web servers because it would have provided a "fair share" workload in all web servers and thus handled more requests than a single web server (see Kapoor's col.1 lines 26-50).

As to claim 3, Cossins discloses that the geolocation activities (generating a geospatial data based on network data, geographic data and performance elements and mapping to appropriate network elements) include collecting data pertaining to the network address and mapping the network address to the geographic location based on the collected data (see col.6 line 21 to col.7 line 28).

As to claim 4, Cossins discloses the collecting of the data includes tasking a plurality of data collection machines (304, 302, 306 fig.3) to collect the data (see fig.3, col.6 lines 1-36).

As to claim 5, Cossins discloses that the query is received via an Application Program Interface (API) [in figure 4, the database server 404 can be configured with an application interface to facilitate communication between the database server 404 and the data supplier 416, see fig.4, col.8 lines 7-43].

As to claim 6, Cossins discloses the query is received via a customer extranet (the user browser is an IP based browser that communicates with the web server and provides the ability to access and transfer network data and geospatial data via pages across an intranet or internet, see col.9 lines 45-65).

As to claim 7, Cossins disclose the mapping in a geolocation system (104A fig.3)(see col.6 lines 12-57). Cossins does not disclose the mapping includes determining

whether the network address is likely to fall within a consolidated domain of network addresses maintained within a database. However, Kapoor in the same network environment discloses determining whether the network address is likely to fall within a consolidated domain of network addresses maintained within a database (Domain Name Server sending back a list of IP addresses addressing to client domains associated with a relative weight, see table 1 in col.4 and col.4 lines 9-67). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's teaching into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 9, Cossins further discloses the mapping includes identifying a network address block around the network address included within the query (servicing DNS resolution requests from client and returning with a list of client domains, see fig.5, table 2 on col.6, col.5 line 67 to col.6 line 60).

As to claim 10, Cossins discloses the mapping includes running an exact geolocation process (geospatial process) to determine geolocation information for the network address (see col.9 line 45 to col.10 line 52).

As to claim 11, Cossins discloses running an exact geolocation process (geospatial process) to determine geolocation information (performance attribute elements, coverage levels, network data of users, see col.10 line 34 to col.11 line 43). Cossins does not specifically disclose the identified network address block around the network address. However, Kapoor in the same the identified network address block around the network address (servicing DNS resolution requests from client with a geospatial process and returning with a list of appropriate client domains, see fig.5, table 2 on col.6, col.5 line 67 to col.6 line 60). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's teaching into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 12, Cossins further discloses a group of geolocation processes including a traceroute, a latency calculation (performance attribute elements, coverage levels, network data of users, see col.10 line 34 to col.11 line 43). Cossins does not specially disclose a hostname matching operation and a DNS process. However, Kapoor in the same network environment discloses a hostname matching operation and a DNS process (Domain Name Server sending back a list of IP addresses addressing to client domains associated with a relative weight, see table 1 in col.4 and col.4 lines 9-67). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to utilize Kapoor's teaching into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 13, Cossins further discloses running an inexact geolocation process to determine geolocation information for the network address (generating a geospatial data based on network data, geographic data and performance elements and mapping to appropriate network elements, see col.6 line 21 to col.7 line 28).

As to claim 14, Cossins further discloses that mapping includes forwarding the network address for manual resolution (identifying network elements and geographic elements within a search range of a geocode and generating a corresponding map, see col.9 lines 3-65).

As to claim 15, Cossins further discloses that the mapping includes a tiered process, including a plurality of sequential automated mapping operations (identifying network elements and geographic elements within a search range of a geocode and generating a corresponding map displaying multiple layers of network data, see col.9 lines 3-65).

As to claim 16, Cossins further discloses the tiered process further includes at least one manual mapping operation, wherein the network address is advanced sequentially

through the plurality of sequential automated mapping operations and to the at least one manual mapping operation until satisfactory geolocation information is associated with the network address (identifying network elements and geographic elements within a search range of a geocode to be used by a user and generating a corresponding map displaying multiple layers of network data, see col.9 lines 3-65 and col.10 lines 9-57).

As to claim 17, Cossins discloses the plurality of sequential automated mapping operations include geolocation information associated with the network address by the respective operations (identifying network elements and geographic elements within a search range of a geocode to be used by a user and generating a corresponding map displaying multiple layers of network data, see col.9 lines 3-65 and col.10 lines 9-57). Cossins does not specifically disclose the exact and inexact automated mapping operations providing different levels of confidence. However, Kapoor in the same network environment discloses the exact and inexact automated mapping operations providing different levels of confidence (relative weight for each IP domain) (Domain Name Server sending back a list of IP addresses addressing to client domains associated with a relative weight, see table 1 in col.4 and col.4 lines 9-67). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's teaching into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 18, Cossins discloses a geolocation system to perform geolocation activities relating to a query, the method including:

receiving a query from an external entity (user 106 fig.3 entering a search request or a query) at a geolocation system (Geographic Network Management System 104a fig.3) (Implemeting Management Network Management System for receiving and processing communications such as queries and data from user, see abstract, fig.1, col.5 line 46 to col.6 line 20).

responsive to receipt of the query, initiating geolocation activities (generating geographic data and network data) at the geolocation system (104a fig.3) to map the query to a geographic location (identifying and generating a geocode and network elements for the user's search criteria, see col.6 line 21 to col.7 line 29).
Cossins does not specifically disclose a query including an Internet address. However, Kapoor in the same network management system discloses a query including an Internet address [Client (101 fig.1) issuing a Domain Name Server (105 fig.1) resolution request for a IP address to a Domain Name Server, see fig.1, col.1 lines 26-50 and col.4 lines 9-54]. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's request into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 19, Cossins does not specifically disclose the query is received from the external entity responsive to a user accessing a website operated by the external entity, and the network addresses is the network address associated with a machine of the user. However, Kapoor in the same network environment further discloses the query (DNS resolution request) is received from the external entity responsive to a user accessing a website (users accessing a vast number WWW sites operated by multiple Web servers) operated by the external entity, and the network addresses is the network address associated with a machine of the user (users at computers on the Internet address each other with a unique Internet Protocol, see col.1 lines 12-50 and col.4 lines 9-40). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's request into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with multiple web servers because it would have provided a "fair share" workload in all web servers and thus handled more requests than a single web server (see Kapoor's col.1 lines 26-50).

As to claim 20, Cossins discloses that the geolocation activities (generating a geospatial data based on network data, geographic data and performance elements and mapping to appropriate network elements) include collecting data pertaining to the network address and mapping the network address to the geographic location based on the collected data (see col.6 line 21 to col.7 line 28).

As to claim 21, Cossins discloses the collecting of the data includes tasking a

plurality of data collection machines (304, 302, 306 fig.3) to collect the data (see fig.3, col.6 lines 1-36).

As to claim 22, Cossins discloses that the query is received via an Application Program Interface (API) [in figure 4, the database server 404 can be configured with an application interface to facilitate communication between the database server 404 and the data supplier 416, see fig.4, col.8 lines 7-43].

As to claim 23, Cossins discloses the query is received via a customer extranet (the user browser is an IP based browser that communicates with the web server and provides the ability to access and transfer network data and geospatial data via pages across an intranet or internet, see col.9 lines 45-65).

As to claim 24, Cossins disclose the mapping in a geolocation system (104A fig.3)(see col.6 lines 12-57). Cossins does not disclose the mapping includes determining whether the network address is likely to fall within a consolidated domain of network addresses maintained within a database. However, Kapoor in the same network environment discloses determining whether the network address is likely to fall within a consolidated domain of network addresses maintained within a database (Domain Name Server sending back a list of IP addresses addressing to client domains associated with a relative weight, see table 1 in col.4 and col.4 lines 9-67). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to utilize Kapoor's teaching into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 26, Cossins further discloses the mapping includes identifying a network Information (generating a geospatial data based on network data, geographic data and performance elements and mapping to appropriate network elements, see col.6 line 21 to col.7 line 28). Cossins does not specifically disclose an address block around the network address included within the query. However, Kapoor discloses an address block around the network address included within the query (servicing DNS resolution requests from client and returning with a list of client domains, see fig.5, table 2 on col.6, col.5 line 67 to col.6 line 60). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's teaching into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 27,Cossins discloses the mapping includes running an exact geolocation process (geospatial process) to determine geolocation information for the network address (see col.9 line 45 to col.10 line 52).

As to claim 28, Cossins discloses running an exact geolocation process (geospatial process) to determine geolocation information for the identified network information Information (generating a geospatial data based on network data, geographic data and performance elements and mapping to appropriate network elements, see col.6 line 21 to col.7 line 28). Cossins does not specifically disclose an address block around the network address included within the query. However, Kapoor discloses an address block around the network address included within the query (servicing DNS resolution requests from client and returning with a list of client domains, see fig.5, table 2 on col.6, col.5 line 67 to col.6 line 60). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's teaching into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 29, Cossins further discloses a group of geolocation processes including a traceroute, a latency calculation (performance attribute elements, coverage levels, network data of users, see col.10 line 34 to col.11 line 43). Cossins does not specially disclose a hostname matching operation and a DNS process. However, Kapoor in the same network environment discloses a hostname matching operation and a DNS process (Domain Name Server sending back a list of IP addresses addressing to client

domains associated with a relative weight, see table 1 in col.4 and col.4 lines 9-67). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's teaching into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 30, Cossins further discloses running an inexact geolocation process to determine geolocation information for the network address (generating a geospatial data based on network data, geographic data and performance elements and mapping to appropriate network elements, see col.6 line 21 to col.7 line 28).

As to claim 31, Cossins further discloses that mapping includes forwarding the network address for manual resolution (identifying network elements and geographic elements within a search range of a geocode, generating a corresponding map and enabled users to enter a network data, see col.9 lines 3-65 and col.21 lines 14-57).

As to claim 32, Cossins further discloses that the mapping includes a tiered process, including a plurality of sequential automated mapping operations (identifying network elements and geographic elements within a search range of a geocode and generating a corresponding map displaying multiple layers of network data, see col.9 lines 3-65).

As to claim 33, Cossins further discloses the tiered process further includes at least one manual mapping operation, wherein the network address is advanced sequentially through the plurality of sequential automated mapping operations and to the at least one manual mapping operation until satisfactory geolocation information is associated with the network address (identifying network elements and geographic elements within a search range of a geocode to be used by a user and generating a corresponding map displaying multiple layers of network data, see col.9 lines 3-65 and col.10 lines 9-57).

As to claim 34, Cossins discloses the plurality of sequential automated mapping operations include geolocation information associated with the network address by the respective operations (identifying network elements and geographic elements within a search range of a geocode to be used by a user and generating a corresponding map displaying multiple layers of network data, see col.9 lines 3-65 and col.10 lines 9-57). Cossins does not specifically disclose the exact and inexact automated mapping operations providing different levels of confidence. However, Kapoor in the same network environment discloses the exact and inexact automated mapping operations providing different levels of confidence (relative weight for each IP domain) (Domain Name Server sending back a list of IP addresses addressing to client domains associated with a relative weight, see table 1 in col.4 and col.4 lines 9-67). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's teaching into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it would have provided

a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 35, Cossins discloses a machine-readable medium storing a set of instructions that, cause the machine to implement a method to perform geolocation activities relating to a query, the method including:

receiving a query from an external entity (user 106 fig.3 entering a search request or a query) at a geolocation system (Geographic Network Management System 104a fig.3) (Implemeting Management Network Management System for receiving and processing communications such as queries and data from user, see abstract, fig.1, col.5 line 46 to col.6 line 20).

responsive to receipt of the query, initiating geolocation activities (generating geographic data and network data) at the geolocation system (104a fig.3) to map the query to a geographic location (identifying and generating a geocode and network elements for the user's search criteria, see col.6 line 21 to col.7 line 29).
Cossins does not specifically disclose a query including an Internet address. However, Kapoor in the same network management system discloses a query including an internet address [Client (101 fig.1) issuing a Domain Name Server (105 fig.1) resolution request for a IP address to a Domain Name Server, see fig.1, col.1 lines 26-50 and col.4 lines 9-54]. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's request into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it

would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

As to claim 36, Cossins discloses a geolocation system to perform geolocation activities relating to a query, the method including:

first means for receiving a query from an external entity (user 106 fig.3 entering a search request or a query) at a geolocation system (Geographic Network Management System 104a fig.3) (Implemeting Management Network Management System for receiving and processing communications such as queries and data from user, see abstract, fig.1, col.5 line 46 to col.6 line 20).

second means couple to the first means and responsive to receipt of the query, initiating geolocation activities (generating geographic data and network data) at the geolocation system (104a fig.3) to map the query to a geographic location (identifying and generating a geocode and network elements for the user's search criteria, see col.6 line 21 to col.7 line 29).

Cossins does not specifically disclose a query including an Internet address. However, Kapoor in the same network management system discloses a query including an internet address [Client (101 fig.1) issuing a Domain Name Server (105 fig.1) resolution request for a IP address to a Domain Name Server, see fig.1, col.1 lines 26-50 and col.4 lines 9-54]. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Kapoor's request into the computer system of Cossins for providing Internet Protocol address with a Domain Name Server because it

would have provided a "fair share" in all web servers and thus reduced Domain Name Server traffic in a communications network (see Kapoor's col.4 lines 9-26).

6. Claims 8 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cossins and Kapoor as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Zoken, (hereafter Zoken), U.S. pat. No.5,944,787.

As to claim 8, Cossins and Kapoor's teachings still applied as in claim 1 above. Cossins further discloses a service provider (data supplier including a proprietary computer from a telecommunication service provider, such as a wireless telephone service provider, see col.9 lines 14-44). Neither Cossins nor Kapoor discloses an educational, business and government domain. However, Zoken in the same network environment a group of domains including an educational, business and government domain [top-level domains including "gov" (government institutions), "edu" (educational institutions), "org" (public and private organizations)] (see Zoken's fig.2, col.1 lines 13-46 and col.3 lines 41-67). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Zokens's various domains into the computer system of Cossins for providing network domains because it would have allowed users to identify one or more geographic locale associated with detected Internet Service Provider (see Zoken's col.3 lines 41-67) and thus provided more choice of useful domains to appropriate users in a communications network.

As to claim 25, Cossins and Kapoor's teachings still applied as in claim 1 above. Cossins further discloses a service provider (data supplier including a proprietary computer from a telecommunication service provider, such as a wireless telephone service provider, see col.9 lines 14-44). Neither Cossins nor Kapoor discloses an educational, business and government domain. However, Zoken in the same network environment a group of domains including an educational, business and government domain [top-level domains including "gov" (government institutions), "edu" (educational institutions), "org" (public and private organizations)] (see Zoken's fig.2, col.1 lines 13-46 and col.3 lines 41-67). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Zokens's various domains into the computer system of Cossins for providing network domains because it would have allowed users to identify one or more geographic locale associated with detected Internet Service Provider (see Zoken's col.3 lines 41-67) and thus provided more choice of useful domains to appropriate users in a communications network.

Other prior art cited

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Piccionelli et al, US pat. No.6,154,172: Limiting distribution of information on a communications network based on geographic location.

b. Pande et al, US pat. No.6,389,291: GPS system operating in different modes in a communications network.

c. Akatsu et al, US pat. No.6,523,064: Gateway for collecting network data information.

d. Oran et al., U.S. Pat. No.6,665,611 : Automatically discovers and maintains geographic information for entities and device of a network.

e. Schuster et al., U.S. pat. No.6,674,745: Mapping and IP telephone address with mapping information in a communications network.

f. Garin et al., U.S. pat. No.6,684,158 : Global System Position communications.

Conclusion

8. Claims 1-36 are rejected.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khanh Dinh whose telephone number is (703) 308-8528. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.m. to 5:00 P.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung, can be reached on (703) 308-6687. The fax phone number for this group is (703) 872-9306.

A shortened statutory period for reply is set to expire THREE months from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to response within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned (35 U. S. C . Sect. 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(A).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305 -9600.

Khanh Dinh
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2151
8/16/2004